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effort, not quite successful, to harmonize the views of Delbrück and Morris on the question of agglutination and adaptation.

The fourth book, *Volonté et automatisme*, is of most direct interest to the student of form. The book is extremely radical, as may be seen from the explanation of phonetic laws as "le jeu combiné, de nos principes d'automatisme psychologique sur toutes les qualités des phonèmes du langage, disons sur nos cinq sortes d'accent." On the subject of melody, the author apparently does not know the great work of Sievers (*Rektorsrede*, 1901; *Metrische Studien*, 1901-7).

The whole work is exceedingly interesting and suggestive, but stands in marked contrast to the conservatism of Oertel, Paul, and Gabelentz.

R. W. HUSBAND

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

The Influence of Plato on Saint Basil. By THEODORE LESLIE SHEAR. Baltimore: J. H. Furst Co., 1906. Pp. 60.

Mr. Shear ascribes the influence of Plato on Saint Basil to the latter's immediate study of Plato under the inspiration of his early Greek teachers, rather than to the secondary knowledge of Plato derived from the Christian fathers. Among Basil's works, however, which are for the most part theological and consequently dominated by Christian thought, only the *Hexameron* and the *Homily to the Youth on Classical Literature* afford much evidence of direct imitation and reminiscence. It would naturally follow that of the three sections into which the dissertation is divided, namely, Theology and Ethics, Philosophy, Language, the weight of the proof would rest on the second and the third. Many of the parallels cited in the first are superficial and remote and apart from the following sections advance the argument little; e. g., p. 8, Bas. 4. 248D. 6, compared with Plat. *Tim.* 34B, and p. 9, Bas. 3. 565D. 1, with *Tim.* 34C.

The comparison of the *Hexameron* with Plato's *Timaeus* is clear and logical. Mr. Shear has shown that in order of treatment, and in the thought Basil had not Philo Judaeus in mind, as some have thought, but Plato—in many instances adopting the theories of the *Timaeus*, in a few attempting a refutation.

Under the general heading of Language, the chapter on comparisons and metaphors in particular yields many interesting illustrations of the indebtedness of Basil also in style to his early Platonic studies.

GENEVA MISENER

A New Method for Caesar. By FRANKLIN HAZEN POTTER. Boston: Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., 1907.

The first thirty chapters of Book I of Caesar's *Gallic War* form the basis of this book—yet one more of the long line of helps designed to bring the student of Caesar by a more excellent way to the place where "he should have enough